

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

What class of people will be most susceptible to attacks from cholera? Evidently those affected with any disease of the stomach, liver, or any of the organs appurtenant to digestion. This class of persons will undoubtedly be more liable to contract this disease than those possessed of strong and healthy digestive organs.

The question then naturally arises, how shall we restore and keep these organs in a healthy and normal condition? We answer, by attention to diet, avoiding all undue excitement, using moderate exercise, avoiding all intoxicating drinks, no matter in what form presented, and by the use, according to directions, of that great strengthening tonic,

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This BITTERS is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots and herbs from which it is made are gathered in Germany, and their virtues, in the form of extracts, extracted by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmacists this country affords. It is

NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION.

In any sense of the word, contains no whisky, rum, or any other intoxicating ingredients, and can be freely used in families without any fear or risk of those who are contracting the disease or cure of intemperance. We wish this fact distinctly understood, as many are apt to confound this BITTERS with the many others before the public prepared from liquor of some kind.

DURING THE CHOLERA SEASON.

Of this BITTERS was extensively used throughout the entire country AS A PREVENTIVE.

And we have not heard of a single instance in which this BITTERS was used where the person suffered from any of the symptoms of Cholera.

The great strengthening Tonic,

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

will cure

DEBILITY; DEBILITY;

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

induced by

SEVERE HARSHNESS,

EXPOSURE,

FEVERS,

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE,

SOLDIERS' CITIZENS,

MALE OR FEMALE,

ADULT OR YOUTH,

will find in this BITTERS

a pure tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miracu-

lous effect.

This BITTERS will cure the most severe cases of

DYSPEPSIA,

and diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs, and is

the only cure, certain and safe remedy for

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Are more or less affected during the Spring and Fall, with col-

icidity of that important organ of digestion, the liver. This BITTERS,

without containing any preparation of mercury, or by purging, acts

powerfully on this organ, excites it to a healthy and lively action, and

gives a tone to the whole system; hence

HEALTH, ENERGY AND STRENGTH

take the place of

Sickness, Debility and Lassitude.

HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility,

Diseases of the Kidneys,

And Diseases arising from a Disordered

Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the di-

gestive organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Ailings of

the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Bile to Food, Flat-

ulency or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructi-

ons, Sinking or Fluttering at the

Pit of the Stomach, Swelling of

the Head, Hurred and

Difficult Breathing,

Fluttering at the

Heart,

Choking or Suffocating

Sensations when

in lying posture,

Dimness of

Vision, Dizziness,

Weakness before the Sight,

Fever and Cold Pain in the Head, De-

fectness of Perspiration, Yellowness of the

Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,

Limbs, &c., &c., Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the

Feet, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

We have a host of testimonials from all parts of the country, but

space will allow of the publication of but few of them; hence we

select those of well-known persons whose intelligence and discrimi-

nation are beyond doubt, and will pay one thousand dollars to any

one producing a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Hon. James Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.

I consider HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS a valuable medi-

cine in use of either in Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this

from my own experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

From A. McManis, Esq., New York, No. 963 Broadway, March 29,

1866.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in testifying to the extraordinary

remedial qualities of the HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS pro-

duced at your establishment.

A member of the family has been for many years a perfect martyr

to Dyspepsia, Painfulness of the Heart, and other distressing affec-

tions of a torpid liver, until persuaded to try the above celebrated remedy,

which in a few weeks resulted in making her (to use her own words)

"a new woman."

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see fit, or refer said

testimony to your truly, A. McMANIS.

From John B. Wickham, Esq., of Wickham & Hutton, the

celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, No. 129

Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be

conferred upon man, viz, that of health. For many years I

suffered from one of the most distressing and debilitating diseases I

ever knew, and which was completely cured by the use of your

remedy. I am now in perfect health, and I am enabled to perform

my duties with ease and pleasure. I am, therefore, very

grateful to you for the cure, and I am enabled to perform my

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RECONSTRUCTION.

Report of the Congressional Committee.

The Course of the President Reviewed, and the

Powers of President and Congress Defined.

Reconstruction the Proper Charge of the

Law-Making Power.

Illegal Organization of State Governments

Exposed, and Revival of the Spirit

of Secession Portrayed.

Guaranties of Peace and Freedom to be Required

from the Rebellious States.

THE ULTIMATUM OF CONGRESS.

The following is the final report of the Reconstruction

Committee, submitted by Mr. Fessenden to the Senate

yesterday. It was signed by all the Republican members

of the Committee except Messrs. Washburne and Blow,

who were absent.

The Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress

appointed under the concurrent resolution of Dec. 13,

1865, with direction "to inquire into the condition of the

States which formed the so-called Confederate States of

America, and report whether they or any of them are en-

titled to be represented in either House of Congress, with

leave to report by bill or otherwise," ask leave to report:

That they have attended to the duties assigned them

as assiduously as other duties would permit, and now submit

to Congress, as the result of their deliberations a resolu-

tion proposing amendments to the Constitution and two

hills, of which they recommend the adoption.

Before proceeding to set forth in detail the reasons to

which, after great deliberation, your Committee have ar-

rived, they beg leave to advert briefly to the course of

proceedings they found it necessary to adopt, and to ex-

plain the reasons therefor.

The resolution under which your Committee was ap-

pointed directed them to inquire into the condition of the

Confederate States, and report whether they were entitled

to representation in Congress. It is obvious that such

an investigation, covering so large an extent of territory

and involving so many important considerations, must

necessarily require no trifling labor, and consume a very

considerable amount of time. It must embrace the con-

dition in which those States were left at the close of the

war, the measures which had been taken toward the re-

organization of civil government, and the disposition of the

people toward the United States—in a word, their fitness

to take an active part in the administration of National

affairs.

As to their condition at the close of the Rebellion, the

evidence is open to all, and admits of no dispute. They

were in a state of utter exhaustion. Having protracted

their struggle against Federal authorities until all hope of

successful resistance had ceased, and laid down their arms

only because there was no longer any power to use them,

the people of those States were, when the Rebellion was

crushed, "deprived of all civil government," and must

proceed to organize anew. In his conversation with Mr.

Stearns of Massachusetts, certified by himself, President

Johnson said: "The State institutions are prostrated,

laid out on the ground, and they must be taken up and

adapted to the progress of events." Finding the Southern

States in this condition, and Congress having failed to

provide for the contingency, his duty was obvious.

As President of the United States he had no power ex-

cept to execute the laws of the land, as Chief Magistrate.

Those laws gave him no authority over the subject of re-

organization, but, by the Constitution he was Command-

er-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

Those Confederate States embraced a portion of the people

of the Union who had been in a state of revolt, but had

been reduced to obedience by force of arms. They were

in an abnormal condition—without civil government,

without commercial connections, without national or in-

ternational relations—and subject only to martial law. By

withdrawing their representatives in Congress, by renoun-

cing the privilege of representation, by organizing a sep-

arate government—and by levying war against the United

States, they destroyed their State Constitutions in respect

to the vital principle which connected the respective States

with the Union, and secured their federal relations; and

nothing of those constitutions was left of which the United

States were bound to take notice. For four years they

had a *de facto* government, but it was usurped and illegal.

They chose the tribunal of arms wherein to decide

whether or not it should be legalized, and they were de-

feated. At the close of the Rebellion, therefore, the peo-

ple of the rebellious States were plainly the duty of the

President to enforce existing national laws, and to estab-

lish, as far as he could, such a system of government as

might be provided for by existing national statutes. As

commander-in-chief of a victorious army, it was his duty,

under the law of nations and the army regulations, to re-

store order, to preserve property, and to protect the people

against violence from any quarter, until provision should

be made by law for their government. He might, as

President, assemble Congress and submit the whole

matter to the law-making power, or he might continue

military supervision and control until Congress should

assemble on its regular appointed day. Selecting the lat-

ter alternative, he proceeded, by virtue of his power as

commander-in-chief, to appoint Provisional Governors in the

rebellious States. These were regularly commissioned,

and their compensation was paid, as the Secretary of War

stated, "from the appropriation for army contingencies,

because the duties performed by the parties were regarded

of a temporary character, auxiliary to the withdrawal of

the military force, the disbandment of armies, and the

reduction of military expenditure by provisional organiza-

tions for the protection of civil rights, the preservation

of peace, and to take the place of armed force in the

respective States." It cannot, we think, be con-

tended that these Governors possessed, or were con-

ferred to exercise, any military authority. They had no power

to organize civil governments nor to exercise any

authority, except that which inhered in their own persons

under their commissions. Neither had the President or

Commander-in-Chief any other than military authority.

It was for him to decide how far he would exercise it,

when, how far he would relax it, when and on what

terms he would withdraw it. He might properly

States and the conditions imposed by him upon their ac-

tion, in any other light than as intimations to the people

that, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he would con-

sider it his duty to withdraw military law just in proportion as they

should by their acts manifest a disposition to preserve or

destroy among themselves, establish governments denoting

loyalty to the Union and exhibit a settled determination

to return to their allegiance, leaving with the law making

power to fix the terms of their final restoration to all their

rights and privileges as States of the Union. That this is

the view of his power taken by the President, is evident

from expressions to that effect in the communications of

the Secretary of State to the various Provisional Governors

and the repeated declarations of the President himself.

Any other supposition, inconsistent with this, would in-

fringe the President's designs of enforcement upon a co-

ordinate branch of the Government, which should not be

lightly attributed to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

When Congress assembled in December last, the people

of most of the States lately in Rebellion had, under the ad-

vice of the President, organized local governments, and

some of them had acceded to the terms proposed by him.

In his annual message he stated, in general terms, what

had been done, but he did not see fit to communicate the

details for the information of Congress. While in this

and in a subsequent message, the President urged the

speedy restoration of these States, and expressed the

opinion that their condition was such as to justify their

restoration, yet it is quite obvious that Congress must

have acted wisely on that question of the President,

or proceeded to obtain the information requisite for in-

tellectual action on the subject. The propriety of proceed-

ing wholly on the judgment of any one man, however ex-

alted his station, in a matter involving the welfare of the

Republic in all future time, or of adopting the course

of the President, without fully understanding all its

bearings, and comprehending its full effect, was appar-

ent. The first step, therefore, was to obtain the required

information. A bill was accordingly introduced for the

reorganization of the States, and it was to what had been

done, in order that Congress might judge for itself as to

the grounds of the belief expressed by him in the fitness

of the States recently in rebellion to participate fully in

the conduct of National Government, that the President

did not immediately communicate. When the

response was finally made, some six

weeks after your Committee had been in actual session, it

was found that the evidence upon which the President

based his judgment was incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Authenticated copies of the new Constitutions and con-

stitutions adopted by the conventions of three of the States

had been submitted, extracts from one of the States

had been submitted, and the Convention of one of the States

nothing appears to have been communicated as to the re-

mainder. There was no evidence of the loyalty of those

who had participated in these conventions, and in one State

alone was a partial participation in the rebellion. The

President's judgment was, therefore, based on a foundation

of partial and incomplete information.

Falling to obtain the desired information, and left to

grasp for light where it might be found, your Commit-

tee did not deem it advisable to proceed, and, in the

interim, the Convention of one of the States, and the

Constitution of another, were submitted, and the

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